THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.
THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.
MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 3. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 253.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.
JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22, 1853.

T. D. WINTER,
AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.
Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.
March 30, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,
WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30 1854. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home, and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, March 31.

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD
WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 233—1y

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 22, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

A CONFLICT OF VIEWS.

There is probably no other part of the U. States where the idea prevails that there is such a thing as a National Whig party, except in North Carolina. The conduct of the Northern Whig party for years past has been full of indications of settled hostility to the institutions and people of the South. Their wilful disregard of their constitutional obligations when they voted against the Fugitive Slave law—drove off numbers of their southern friends in other States from their support. Yet the Whig leaders of North Carolina, Stanly, Dockery, Kerr, &c., still kept up their political connection with these men and fought under the same flag for Gen. Scott in 1852.

Kerr was beaten for Governor—went to Congress, and since his sojourn there has learned so much of the mean abolitionism of his Northern friends that we understand he now denounces them as openly and as bitterly as Toombs, Clingman, or any of that distinguished body of independent Southern men who are now stigmatised by the Federal press as renegades and traitors.

But a few weeks since the whole body of the Northern Whig party voted without a single exception against the Nebraska bill—a bill simply declaring that the men of the South ought to have equal rights with the men of the North in the Territories of the United States. Will it be believed? The Whig party in North Carolina sustains and justifies this vote of their Abolition allies and friends at the North. Two Whig members from this State voted with these Abolition Whigs of the North against the bill. The Whig presses throughout the State indirectly condemn the bill by declaring it useless and of no practical value to the South, and justify their party friends for voting against it. Their prominent men, who are now engaged in this contest, openly denounce it—plainly showing that the fear of popular condemnation is all that restrains their *candidates* from coming out in open opposition to it.

Mr. Nathaniel Boyden, of Salisbury, a Massachusetts Yankee originally, we believe, and one of the great guns of the Whig party in this State, declared not long ago in a public speech to a Whig meeting in Salisbury, that he was and always had been opposed to the Nebraska bill. Such a declaration from such a source is not at all remarkable. What principles the Federal Whigs of this State have left, if they had their proper geographical position, would fall on the other side of Mason's & Dixon's line; it is natural enough, then, that their leading men, who give forth authoritative expositions of their creed, should come from the same section.

No doubt Mr. Boyden and his allies among the leaders of this party joined in the traitorous wish of Greeley that the Capitol should be burnt or fall in ruins on the heads of members of Congress, rather than this iniquitous measure, the Nebraska bill, should have passed.

☞England and France have demanded of Spain twenty four thousand men for the occupation of Greece and of Palestine. Spain refuses unconditionally.

☞The Cholera is raging in Cincinnati. Many cases have proved fatal.

BEWARE.—Miss Mary Zollars, in Carrolton, Ohio, touched her tongue out of curiosity, to a particle of strychnine, on the 2d of May, and died in fifteen minutes.

THE COST.—It is now said that the expenses incurred in the Boston fugitive slave case will exceed $50,000. Uncle Sam foots the bill.

There are said to be 10,000 destitute children in the city of New York, wretched girls and outcast boys, who live by beggary and shame.

From the Mobile Morning News.

How to be Healthy.

It was well said, by one who had thoroughly studied the subject, that the highest ambition of an ancient Greek was to be healthy, beautiful and rich. We cannot help thinking, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, that the old Athenians, in this respect, were wiser than ourselves. Much as we boast of our wonderful intelligence, we have not yet practically attained to a method of life so comprehensive as that pursued, not only by the philosophers, but by the men of fashion about town in Africa and the Peloponesus. They placed health first, and money making last, while we invert this order. Yet they were Pagans, and we Christians. Surely we should cry "shame" to ourselves.

In reality, the two principal objects sought by the ancient Greek, health and beauty, were but one and the same. For beauty cannot exist without health. The man who is constantly confined at the counting desk, soon acquires an habitual stoop; the one who devotes his whole soul to money-making becomes wrinkled before his time. On the contrary, he who indulges in proper exercise and recreation, as, for example, a well-to-do farmer in healthy districts, carries an erect frame to the verge of seventy, and has a ruddy cheek even when an octogenarian. The first by neglecting the laws of nature, not only destroys his own manly bearing, but transmits a puny form and weakly constitution to his children. The last perpetuates a race of hardy sons and majestic daughters.

There is but one way to preserve health, and that is live moderately, take proper exercise, and be in the fresh air as much as possible. The man who is always shut up in a close room, whether the apartment be a minister's study, a lawyer's office, a professor's laboratory, or a merchant's gaslight store, is defying nature, and must sooner, or later, pay the penalty. If his avocation renders such confinement necessary during a portion of the year, he can avoid a premature breaking down of the constitution only by taking due exercise during the long vacations of the summer and winter months. The waste of stamina must be restored by frequent and full draughts of mountain and sea beach air, by the pursuits of the sportsman, by travel, or other similar means. Every man who has felt the recuperative effects of a month or two of relaxation, knows from his own experience how general its influence is; how it sends him back to business with a new flow of spirits; how it almost re-creates him, so to speak. Between the lad brought up to physical exercises in the invigorating open air, and one kept continually at school, or in the factory, there is an abyss of difference, which becomes more perceptible every year, as manhood approaches, the one expanding into stalwart, full chested health, while the other is never more than a half completed man.

The advantages of exercise are as great to females also. All that we have said about preserving health in the man, is as true of the opposite sex. But this is not the whole. The true foundation of beauty in woman is exercise in fresh air. No cosmetics are equal to these. The famous Diana of Poicteers, who maintained her loveliness until she was near sixty, owed this extraordinary rusult, in her own opinion, to her daily bath, early rising, and her exercise in the saddle. English ladies of rank are celebrated, the world over, for their splendid persons and brilliant complexions; and they are proverbial for their attention to walking and riding, and the hours spent daily out of doors. The sallow cheeks, stooping figures, susceptibility to cold, and almost constant ill-health, which prevail among the American wives and daughters generally, are to be attributed almost entirely to their excessive sedentary life, and to the infirmity caused by the same life on the part of their parent. A woman can no more become beautiful, in the true sense of the term, or remain so without healthful exercise in the open air, than a plant can thrive without light. If we put the latter into a cellar, it either dies out right, or refuses to bloom. Shall we wilt our sisters, wives or daughters, by a similar deprivation of what is as necessary to their harmonious development?

In another aspect, the care of health is a more important thing than is usually supposed. There is no doubt that, as between city and country, the population of the former suffers most from want of exercise and fresh air, and that consequently the stamina, so to speak, of a city population, is inferior to that of a rural one. It is even said that in some cities, Paris, for instance, few strictly town-bred families last over a century, and that, if the population was not continually recruited from the country, it would die out. It is an equally striking fact and one that lies within the observation of all of us, that the most energetic merchants generally, in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been originally lads from the rural towns or counties, whose well-balanced health has not only produced well-balanced, vigorous, enterprising minds, but enabled them to endure an amount of fatigue which the average of their city-bred competitors could not rival.

The public weal, therefore, as well as the happiness of the individual, is concerned in this question of health. Yet, we Americans almost ignore it, and practically neglect it entirely. The old Greeks had their gymnasiums for physical exercise, which were as much state institutions as common schools are now. Were not the Greeks wiser, after all, than we are, at least in this particular?

The schoolmaster has made his appearance in California, as the following from the San Francisco Sun will show:

"We met a grammarian who had just made an unsuccessful tour through the mines, conjugating or rather cogitating thus: "Positive *wine*, comparative *miner*, superlative *minus*."

Potatoes are selling in New York at two dollars a bushel—and *small potatoes* at that.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

The Whig Party.

Under this head we copied yesterday from the Petersburg Intelligencer, an influential whig paper of Virginia, an article which opened with the assertion that the Whig party as such has ceased to exist. The same idea begins to pervade the entire Whig press at the South. The fact of a complete schism of the party is indeed manifest. It appeared in the vote on the Nebraska bill, which was sustained by nearly every Southern Whig, as doing barely justice to the South, and was opposed and denounced by every Northern Whig as an atrocious outrage upon their section. The division was not only sectional in fact, but strictly sectional in the grounds of separation.

But the Northern Whigs have not waited for the Southern to declare the dissolution of the party. They have themselves, with every scornful and bitter term at their command, renounced the fellowship of their former associates, and declared that henceforth there is war without end and without mercy between them. They have openly adopted SEWARD as their candidate and abolitionism as their creed. They go for a great Northern party founded and fed on anti-slavery feeling, and which, instead of Bank, Tariff and Internal Improvement, shall have inscribed on its banners—"the Wilmot Proviso for Nebraska—Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia." We barely state the declared objects of the new party, leaving out the foul and atrocious language which they habitually employ in announcing them.

And this is no mere explosion of ill temper, but a settled and determined plan. Moreover they are confident of success, and hold it as certain that the next Presidential election will waft into power a purely Northern party, triumphing on thoroughly abolition principles. This is the picture which the Southern Whigs are called upon to contemplate. It probably depends upon their wisdom, firmness and patriotism, whether it shall be realized or not. The division of the South, or even a suspicion of its want of unity in this emergency, will probably ensure the triumph of the Abolition party. The thorough and cordial union of the South, will probably defeat it.

And now we ask the Southern Whigs, in view of this great issue, to consider what grounds of dissension there are between parties at home, that are of sufficient moment to justify the preservation of the old lines of division? Have not these lines, as marks of the conflict of principle, become already nearly obliterated? Is it not far more the *memory* of old party struggles, than any existing war of opinion, that keeps up the division? Is it not, in fact, a matter of great labor and invention, for Southern parties to get up sufficiently plausible matters of dispute to justify them in abusing each other at elections? But we have now forced upon us a mighty issue, which cannot be evaded or put off, and in which the interests or opinions of all parties at the South are identical, and which can only be met by a union of all. There is but one question now, and the South can only take one side.

[From the Petersburg (Whig) Intelligencer.]

THE WHIG PARTY.

To any one of the slightest observation it must be very apparent that what was once known as the Whig party has ceased to exist. The name now used signifies nothing and represents nothing in a national sense of the word. The so-called whigs of the North have not one feeling in common with the whigs of the South, and it is idle for sections so antagonistic to attempt to unite in electing a candidate for the Presidency. These facts have, much against our will, been forced upon us by the action of the Whigs of the North. For a time there were some who held out, or seemed to hold out, against the fanatical attempts upon the Union made by its enemies, the abolitionists; but these at last have been carried off by "the heady current" of freesoilism, and now the South has not one friend among the influential Whigs of the North, except Millard Fillmore, upon whom she could rely for aid and support in maintaining her constitutional rights. This is a melancholy statement, the truth of which cannot even be doubted. People may wish it were otherwise, but fire and water will as soon harmonize as Southern Whigs and Northern Freesoilers. The Northern Whigs have not only deserted the Whigs of the South, but have added insult to injury. Their tone is that of superior to inferior.—Their language is, "Gentlemen of the South, you want too much, and we cannot yield to your demands. As long as you were content with what we were willing to concede to you it was all very well, but now that you have set up for yourselves it is quite another thing." Such language pre-supposes a vassalage [illegible] the part of the South, which, as a South[illegible] man, we indignantly deny and repel. [illegible] beg nothing at the hands of the North, but demand, and will in the end compel, a respect for our constitutional rights.

The Southern Whigs having thus been deserted by the hypocrites of the North, who so long played a double game with us, the question will necessarily arise as to what is our true policy. In the absence of something which we cannot now rationally expect, we cannot believe that the Whigs of the South will consent to be represented in a so-called Whig National Convention. To go into such a body would be to place their throats at the points of the knives of the freesoil butchers. It would be an endorsement of treachery, and a vile submission to multiplied wrongs and insults. Should this view of the subject be taken by Southern Whigs generally, as we sincerely hope it may, it will then be necessary to take some other action. We sincerely wish that the suggestion we were about to make had come commended to the party by more age, experience and position than we can boast of. Humble, however, as we may be, our advice is the prompting of a heart devoted to a cause for which we have privately and publicly struggled for the last seventeen years, and which we will never abandon.

We throw out then for the consideration of our Southern Whig brethren the suggestion of holding a Southern Whig Convention, in some central point of the South—say Columbus, Georwia, for instance—either during the coming autumn or the next spring, to consider the policy and duty of the Whigs at the South. Although the Whigs of the South may never be able to elect a Whig of their choice to the Presidency, they can exercise an influence most potential to good. Upon one great subject they can act with the Democrats of the South. They can co-operate in the acquisition of Cuba, and thus place two slave States in the way of Northern aggression, while it would throw open to Southern enterprise and Southern cities the trade of one of the most beautiful and fertile islands of the ocean. The true and best mode of resisting Northern aggression is to foster and develop by all possible expedients our own vast and incalculable resources. Build up New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah and Norfolk, and in turn they will build up the interior cities and towns, and place the South in a condition to laugh to scorn the threats of the abolitionists. The holding of such a convention as we propose may be termed sectional. Well let it be so. It is sectional, and meant to be so. What are the Northern Whigs now doing? Acting sectionally for the purpose of violating the constitution. Look at their votes on the Nebraska bill, and then see if it will lay in their mouths to rebuke the Whigs of the South for holding a sectional Convention to devise ways and means to protect the Constitution from their own ruthless assaults.

A Rich Scene.

A couple of Hoosier gals came on board the steamer at the little town of Mount Vernon, Ind. They evidently were making their first trip on a steam boat. The oldest one was exceedingly talkative, and perfectly free and unconcerned with regard to the many eyes that were scanning her movements.—The other of the opposite turn of mind, inclining to bashfulness. At dinner our ladies were honored with a seat at the head of the table, and the oldest, with her usual independence, cut her bread into small pieces and with her fork reached over and enrolled each mouthful in the nice dressing on a plate of beef-steak before her. The passengers preserved their gravity during this operation by dint of great effort. Perceiving that her sister was not very forward in helping herself, she turned round to her and exclaimed loud enough to be heard by half the table—"*Sal dip into the Gravy—Dad pays as much us any on 'em.*" This was followed by a general roar, in which the captain led off. The girls arrived at their place of destination before supper, and when they left the boat all hands gave three cheers for the girls of the Hoosier State.

NAPOLEON WANTS A DIVORCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Montreal Witness writes as follows:—"The great question which occupies at present the Court of France, is the divorce of the Emperor. He no longer hopes to have any children by his present wife, and it is said he thinks of taking another. The report is not official, but, as it has appeared in several licensed papers, the truth of it can scarcely be questioned. Napoleon III is, however, very fond of his wife, and the divorce will resemble in every point that of his uncle and Josephine, who were, as you know, separated for the same reason. Whether from this motive or any other, the Empress of the French is looking very melancholy. It is impossible to see her without being struck by her expression of sadness. As to the Emperor, he appears constantly calm and imperturable."

Brandy applications are recommended by a western paper for baldness, continued externally until the hair is well started, and afterwards taken in generous quantities internally, to *clinch the roots.*

Is there any harm in a man's sitting down in the lapse of ages?—*Exchange paper.*

No, but the "laps" usually chosen are those ranging from the "ages" of eighteen to twenty-five.

A NICE BANK.—When the Cochituate Bank (Massachusetts) suspended, it had a circulation of $250,514. Amount of specie on hand, $231!! Or, *not one cent* in specie for every paper dollar issued.

I see that fashion wears out more apparel than the man.—*Shakespeare.*

Fugitive Slave Case.

We give below some remarks of the Washington Union on the termination of the slave case in Boston, together with the telegraphic despatches of the President and his officers in relation to enforcing the law. The President has indeed acted firmly and nobly, and so have Hallett and Freeman. *This* slave, which was not the case with the one reclaimed under Mr. Fillmore, was taken out of the City and put on board the vessel *in open day.* United States troops were on the ground, with fixed bayonets and twenty rounds of cartridges, and cannon charged with grape shot, ready to execute the orders of the President at all hazards. The Washington Union says:

"We announce the termination of the excitement in Boston with sincere pleasure.—The decided and opportune action of the Executive had its effect. The mob, misguded and inflamed by a set of reckless and abandoned men, who do not hesitate to resort to perjury and to violence to carry out what they profanely call God's will, startled and conscience-smitten by the first bloody fruits of the abolition policy, were soon convinced that, in the person of Franklin Pierce, the country had an Executive who would not shrink in fulfilling all his obligations to the constitution, no matter where the emergency existed, whether on the northern shores of the Atlantic or on the borders of the Mississippi in the far Southwest. To show to the country the course pursued by President Pierce in regard to the exciting event at Boston, the following correspondence and statement are laid before our readers:

Correspondence.

BOSTON, May 27, 1854.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States:

In consequence of an attack upon the court house last night, for the purpose of rescuing a fugitive slave under arrest, and in which one of my own guards was killed, I have availed myself of the resources of the United States, placed under my control from the War and Navy Departments in 1851, and now have two companies of troops, from Fort Independence stationed in the court house. Everything is now quiet. The attack was repulsed by my own guard.

WATSON FREEMAN,
U. S. Marshall, Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1854.

To WATSON FREEMAN,
U. S. Marshall, Boston, Mass.

Your conduct is approved. The law must be executed.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

On Tuesday last the following dispatch was sent to Boston by direction of the President:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1854.

To Hon. B. F. HALLETT, Boston, Mass:

What is the state of the case of Burns?

SIDNEY WEBSTER.

BOSTON, May 30, 1854.

To SIDNEY WEBSTER:

The case is progressing and not likely to close till Thursday. Then armed resistance is indicated. But two city companies on duty. The Marshall has all the armed *posse* he can muster. More will be needed to execute the extradition if ordered. Can the necessary expenses of the city military be paid if called out by the Mayor at the Marshall's request? This alone will prevent a case arising under second section of act of 1795, when it will be too late to act.

B. F. HALLETT.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1854.

To B. F. HALLETT,
U. S. Attorney, Boston, Mass:

Incur any expense deemed necessary by the Marshall and yourself for city military, or otherwise, to insure the execution of the law.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

On the same day, the President ordered Col. Cooper, Adjutant General of the army, to repair to Boston, empowered to order to the assistance of the United States Marshall, as a part of the *posse comitatus* in case the Marshall deemed it necessary, the two companies of United States troops stationed at New York, and which had been under arms for the forty-eight preceding hours ready to proceed at any moment.

BOSTON, May 31, 1854.

To SIDNEY WEBSTER:

Despatch received. The mayor will preserve the peace with all the military and police of the city. The force will be sufficient. Decision will be made day after to-morrow of the case. Court adjourned.

B. F. HALLETT.

Yesterday morning the following despatch was received:

BOSTON, June 2, 1854.

To SIDNEY WEBSTER:

The commissioner has granted the certificate. Fugitive will be removed to-day. Ample military and police to effect it peacefully. All quiet. Law reigns. Col. Cooper's arrival opportune.

B. F. HALLETT.

In a republic like ours, where opinion is free, and where men are apt to carry the wildest theories to extremes, obedience to law, as well that which concerns ourselves as that which relates to others, cannot be too sedulously cultivated and maintained. Every great interest is dependant upon the most earnest observance of this obligation. Religion, commerce, private rights, and public tranquillity, not to speak of vast political considerations, are protected and secured by the fidelity of the Executive to his high responsibility, or impaired and destroyed by his disregard of duty. We have had—as we said on Thursday last, in calling attention to his proclamation—two evidences of the spirit which animates Franklin Pierce in the midst of such trials; and as both have been manifested, almost at one and the same time, the stern impartiality and even-handed justice of his

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

course may be the better appreciated. Let us hope that it may be long before another such crisis may come; and, if it comes, let us feel that we have a man equal to it in the presidential chair. Better, indeed, that the laws should be preserved inviolate. They exist, not only because they are based upon a stern rule of right, but because they inspire the confidence and the veneration of the people. When they cease to do either, or both, they will be the creations, not of the friends, but of the foes, of the federal constitution.

We cannot permit the occasion to pass without thanking the United States officers at Boston for their firm, moderate, and intrepid conduct. We expected as much from a democrat so well tried in contests for States-rights as that eloquent and profound jurist, Benjamin F. Hallett; and we only re-echo a general public sentiment when we repeat, what we have already endorsed, our high admiration of the fidelity and courage of Marshall Freeman, who, like Mr. Hallett, was appointed to office by President Pierce.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 22, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorised to announce David Coleman, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce Col. Z. B. Vance as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

☞ All letters on business connected with this Office must be addressed to

THOS. W. ATKIN.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

By a despatch in the Charleston Standard it is stated that the Senate, on Wednesday, amended the House resolution providing for final adjournment on the 14th of August, so as to take, a recess from the 17th proximo till the 16th of October. In this shape the resolution passed.

☞ The Greeneville (Tenn.) *Spy*, of last week, says the Wheat crop of that section is excellent. This is the report from every quarter of the Union.

☞ The Cholera has made its appearance at many points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. There have been many fatal cases at Nashville, Tenn.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

We continue to receive letters from all parts of the State, giving us the most cheering accounts of Mr. Bragg's prospects. From Bertie county a friend writes us as follows:

"The whigs down this way pretend to say that Dockery's majority will be five thousand. This is the old way they have of boasting; but they are easily silenced by drawing your pocket book on them. Bragg is well known in this locality, and I do not hesitate to say that his vote in this portion of the State will be unusually large."

Our friend asks us the prospect in this District. We assure him that Mr. Bragg will run at least a thousand votes ahead of Gov. Reid's vote in 1852, in the counties which then composed this Congressional District.

An esteemed friend writes us from Greensborough that

"Dockery and Bragg addressed the people here on the 8th inst. Dockery was completely riddled. Every whig that I have heard speak of the discussion admits that Bragg is by far the best speaker; and that in ability, tact and courteous deportment Dockery is no match for him. The democrats are in ecstacies and Bragg stock decidedly on the rise.—I am very anxious that the mountain people shall hear them. I feel sure that the good hard sense of the yeomanry there will repudiate Dockery's demagoguism and low abuse.'

☞ A stage was upset on the second instant as it was entering the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Hon. D. M. Barringer, late Minister to Spain, who was on his return to his home in Cabarrus, received a severe, though not dangerous cut, in the forehead.

☞ The Rev. H. Lee has just been elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Iowa.

☞ Hon. Seth J. W. Lucky has been elected Chancellor for the upper District in East Tennessee.

☞ The next session of the Holston Conference, according to appointment, will commence on the 11th of October, at Cleveland, Tenn. Bishop Pierce is to attend it.

Shall Your Voice be Stifled?

The Raleigh Register of the 10th instant, in an article exhorting the whigs to union and harmony, exclaims:

"It would indeed be a result to be deprecated *should the voice of a majority of the people be stifled in the selection of United States Senators.*"

The italics are the Register's, and that print evidently regards the election of U. S. Senators as the most important matter that the next Legislature will have to deal with. The selection of proper persons to represent the State in the United States Senate, has been made an issue by the federal whig press in this canvass, and it is really the only reason why they care to carry the election. They have no principles to carry out, but they have some men whom they wish to reward. We are glad they have tendered this issue of the Senatorial election, and have assumed the position that the "voice of a majority of the people ought not to be stifled in the selection of United States Senators." That is precisely our doctrine; and we believe with the Register that it is as much the duty of the representative to reflect the wishes of his constituents on this subject as on any other.

The question now arises, have not the federal whigs who have represented most of the counties in this District since 1848 done all in their power to stifle the voice of a majority of the people of this District in their selection of United States Senators? If they are elevated to power again will they not again stifle the voice of a majority of the people, should Mr. Clingman be a candidate? For example—Mr. Woodfin in 1848 voted all the time against Mr. Clingman for U. States Senator, when he must have known that his constituents did not approve of that vote.—He acted with the Raleigh Clique, which was known to be opposed to Mr. Clingman, and against the wishes of his own constituents.—At the last session of the Legislature Mr. Woodfin did the same thing and even worse: he voted over and over again for Gen. Saunders, a Democrat, for U. S. Senator, and for Mr. Love of Haywood, a Democrat, for Treasurer; but his stomach was too weak to swallow Mr. Clingman. Mr. Clingman was not a good enough whig for Mr. Woodfin. Perhaps he considered him as Mr. Hyman does, a villain, a traitor, a cut-throat and knave. So to show his consistency and devotion to whig principles, Mr. Woodfin repudiated Mr. Clingman and went with all his might for General Saunders, an out and out Democrat. Was not this factious opposition to Mr. Clingman an attempt on the part of Mr. Woodfin to stifle the voice of a majority of the people who sent him to the Legislature? In the counties which compose the Senatorial District in which Mr. Woodfin is now a candidate Mr. Clingman had at the last election a majority of over seventeen hundred votes over his competitor, Col. Gaither. In the county of Buncombe Mr. Clingman's majority over Col. Gaither was over six hundred.

Does Mr. Woodfin suppose that the seventeen hundred majority of Clingman's friends in this Senatorial District preferred, as he did, Gen. Saunders to Mr. Clingman for the United States Senate? Or put a stronger case—Does he believe they prefer *him*, N. W. Woodfin, Esq., to Mr. Clingman for that office?—Does he not *know* that the nine hundred and seventy Clingman men in this county, being a majority of over six hundred of all the voters in the county, *would prefer Mr. Clingman's elevation to the United States Senate to that of any other man in the State?*

Let the Clingman men remember that Mr. Woodfin has twice stifled their voice on this subject, and that he will do it again if he is elected. Let them also remember that every vote they give for N. W. Woodfin is a vote against Thomas L. Clingman for the U. S. Senate. Which will you have in the Senate of the United States, N. W. Woodfin or T. L. Clingman? That is the question *now* to be decided.

The issue has been tendered to us by the federal whig press, and we accept it with pleasure; satisfied that the people of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey ought to have and THAT THEY WILL HAVE THEIR WISHES IN THIS RESPECT REPRESENTED IN THE NEXT LEGISLATURE. If you elect Nick Woodfin you defeat Tom Clingman for the United States Senate.

Macon Court---Copper.

We were at Macon Court last week and had the honor of having a political discussion with our friend A. S. Merrimon, Esq., of this place. We have not time to notice some of the points made by Mr. Merrimon in favor of Gen. Dockery. His main argument, however, was to show that the basis of representation ought to be changed, and that that was what the Whigs wanted with a Convention. Is that Gen. Dockery's position in the East? Let us know.

Mr. Merrimon also denounced Free Suffrage as a "hydra headed, club footed humbug." The simile of the hydra is well enough, though not so meant by Mr. Merrimon; for like the hydra of old whenever the whig leaders strike off *one* of the heads of free suffrage, the people will replace it with another. More of this speech in our next.

The copper fever is raging in Macon. A friend informed us that Professor Mitchell, of Knoxville, Tenn., reports that on the lands of T. P. Siler, Esq., at the mouth of Alarka, there is copper on the surface, and every indication of a large vein. Mitchell offered Russel Welch $4000 for his land in the same region, which originally cost $300. T. P. Siler was offered $5000 for one fourth of 100 acres, and refused to take it. The vein has been traced from one to two miles, and nothing was found by Prof. Mitchell objectionable, but every thing indicates a rich vein and a large quantity. The yellow sulphate is found with chloride accompanying it. Prof. Mitchell has taken several leases, and will commence work soon.

We will have a word or two to say shortly of Prof. Emmons and his race through this country.

☞ Mr. Woodfin voted for Free Suffrage in 1848, when there was no chance to pass it. In 1852, when it had passed one Legislature as required by the constitution, and been published for the information of the people, and had gone through the House of Commons as required by law in the succeeding Legislature, it came to the Senate and *lacked but one vote of becoming a law, Mr. Woodfin voted against it.* His vote killed it.

His excuse is that he wanted a convention. Why then didn't he try to get a convention? He introduced no bill for that purpose, and made no effort for it, and IS NOW SUPPORTING A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR WHO IS AGAINST A FREE AND UNRESTRICTED CONVENTION.

By his vote the people have not only been disappointed in their wishes about Free Suffrage—he has saddled on them all the expense of the passage of the bill through one Legislature, and its publication for six months and its passage through the House of Commons of the last Legislature, costing the farmers of the country twenty thousand dollars for no purpose whatever. All the expense that had been incurred to pass Free Suffrage, was lost to the people, by Mr. Woodfin's vote. He killed the bill, and in doing so, told the people, in effect" you may have the bill if you will take it in my way—if you don't, you shan't have it at all."

So accustomed is he to talk in that way and be obeyed by a number of servile spirits who fatten on his substance and pay him in the grossest flattery, that he thought he could dictate to the people of his district. Will they submit to it? Will they permit a few man-worshippers and money-seekers about this village to give them a master, and put a whip into his hand to drive them into subjection to his will? If they desire this, let them vote for Mr. Woodfin.

☞ We see it stated in an exchange paper, that Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh, one of the three bishops recently elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, is a practical printer. For a short time after reaching manhood he conducted a political paper at Augusta, Kentucky.

☞ We have been furnished with a "Catalogue of Catawba College, Newton, N. C." From it we learn that 119 students were in attendance at the last session. There is a "Normal and Business Department" connected with the College. The Institution is in a flourishing condition.

☞ It will be perceived by reference to an article in another column, copied from the Raleigh Standard, that John B. Woodfin, [illegible]q., of Yancy, who was indicted in the Fed[illegible] Court for using forged Pension papers, has been triumphantly acquitted. We always believed this would be the result, and so expressed ourselves on many occasions.—Mr. Woodfin is an honest man and a gentleman, and believed to be such by all who know him. Innocence has triumphed over villany, and we are glad of it.

☞ The Knoxville papers announce the [illegible]h of Maj. Marcus D. Bearden, an old and [illegible]y respected merchant of that city. We [illegible] Maj. Bearden well. In him were [illegible]red all the graces of the christian gen[illegible]an. The remembrance of his virtues is [illegible]lmed in many hearts.

[illegible]TMEGS.—A commercial circular dated [illegible]ang, April 4, states that the crop of nut[illegible]s will probably be short. This is supposed [illegible]bear favorably upon the peace of our [illegible]untry. The manufacture of the "wooden" [illegible]nd will give employment to the surplus phi[illegible]anthropy of New England.

Gen. Dockery and Gen. Jackson.

We published some weeks ago, the Resolutions introduced into the Legislature of North Carolina in 1842, calling upon Congress to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed upon him by a Federal Judge, at New Orleans in 1815—and showed that Gen. Dockery with ten other Federalists in the Senate of North Carolina, *voted against the refunding of this fine.*

The events which caused the imposition of the fine are no doubt familiar to most of our readers. Gen. Jackson, when he reached New Orleans in December 1814, found it necessary for the safety of the city to declare martial law. The city was threatened by the British from without, and in constant peril from a band of traitors within. After the battle was won and the invading foe driven from our soil, Lowallier attempted to excite a meeting and to create disaffection among the American troops. The enemy had been beaten—but their fleet hovered on our coast ready to renew the attack at a favorable moment. Gen. Jackson arrested Lowallier. Judge Hall, who had originally approved Gen. Jackson's declaration of martial law—but who, like a Federalist of the true grit, had run away from the city when it had been attacked by the enemy—interfered to procure Lowallier's release by granting a Habeas Corpus, and did it under such circumstances as satisfied Gen. Jackson that he was confederating with the other traitors in the city to breed a muting in his camp. For this Gen. Jackson arrested Judge Hall; and when peace was restored Judge Hall had Gen. Jackson attached for a contempt and fined one thousand dollars. Gen. Jackson always regarded this fine as an imputation upon his character, and a censure upon his conduct in the defence of New Orleans. The sentiments of the Old Hero upon this point are given in the following account of an interview between him and Judge Douglas, of Illinois, which occurred in 1844, the year before he died. We find it copied from the Illinois State Register, into the N. C. Standard of June 25, 1845:

"At the Nashville convention of August last, we visited the Hermitage (only twelve miles distant) in company with Judge Douglas of this State, and some other of our fellow-citizens. The Hermitage was crowded with people from almost every State, who had been invited thither by the venerable patriot on the day succeeding the convention.

Governor Clay of Alabama, was near General Jackson, who was himself sitting on the sofa in the hall of his residence; and as each person entered, Governor Clay introduced him to the hero, and he passed along. When Judge Douglas was thus introduced, General Jackson raised his still brilliant eyes, and gazed for a moment in the countenance of the judge, still retaining his hand: "Are you the Mr. Douglass of Illinois, who delivered a speech last session on the subject of the fine imposed on me for declaring martial law at New Orleans?" asked General Jackson.

"I have delivered a speech in the House of Representatives upon that subject," was the modest reply of our friend.

"Then stop!" said General Jackson. "Sit down here, beside me! I desire to return to you my thanks for that speech. You are the first man that has ever relieved my mind on a subject which has rested upon it for thirty years. My enemies have charged me with violating the Constitution of my country, by declaring martial law at New Orleans; and my friends have always admitted the violation; but have contended that circumstances justified me in that violation. I never could understand how it was, that the performance of a solemn duty to my country—a duty which, if I had neglected would have made me a traitor in the sight of God and man—could be properly pronounced a violation of the Constitution. I felt convinced in my own mind, that I was not guilty of such a heinous offence; but I could never make out a legal justification of my course, nor has it ever been done, Sir, until you, on the floor of Congress, at the late session, established it beyond the possibility of cavil or of doubt. I thank you, Sir, for that speech; it has relieved my mind from the only circumstances that rested painfully upon it. Throughout my whole life, I never performed an official act which I viewed as a violation of the Constitution of my country; and I can now go down to the grave in peace, with the perfect consciousness that I have not broken, at any period of my life, the Constitution of my country."

Thus spoke the old hero, his countenance brightened by emotions which it is impossible for us to describe. We turned to look at Douglass. He was speechless. He could not reply; but, convulsively shaking the aged veteran's hand he rose and left the room. Certainly Gen. Jackson had paid him the highest compliment he could have bestowed on any individual."

The Legislatures of New York, Ohio, and Michigan, passed resolutions in favor of Congress refunding this fine to Gen. Jackson, and the measure was brought before Congress in 1842. In the Legislature of N. C., in 1842 the resolution we have heretofore noticed, was brought forward urging Congress to refund the fine. *Gen. Dockery and ten other Federalists voted against and denied to the old Hero of New Orleans a simple act of justice, which nothing but partisan malignity could have induced them to refuse.*

Let the Jackson men in this county remember this, and say at the August election whether they side with Gen. Jackson who whipped the British at New Orleans, or with Judge Hall who ran away from the city in its hour of peril, and only returned when peace was restored, to wreak his personal vengeance on Gen. Jackson, by imposing an unjust fine upon him.

☞ We see it reported that O. Barrett, Esq., of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Governor of Nebraska Territory.

Progress of Sewardism.

In 1849 William H. Seward of New York, prior to his election as U. States Senator, wrote a letter to Col. James Watson Webb of New York defining his position on the slavery question. Amongst other things he said: "I am in favor, AS I THINK EVERY WHIG IS, OF CIRCUMSCRIBING SLAVERY WITHIN ITS PRESENT BOUNDS." He also expresses the opinion that "the agency of the whig party and whig Administration is the only agency by which it can be effected," and pledges himself that he will be the representative of the whig party and not of a section or of a fraction of it, "but of that whole party, to which I sustain the most lasting obligations."

Five years have elapsed since this letter was written. How faithfully has this arch enemy of the South pursued the course indicated in that letter. How completely has he redeemed his pledge that he would be the representative of the *whole* whig party, by poisoning their minds against the Institutions of the South and railying them under his banner whenever it was necessary to assail the institution of slavery. Look at the facts. In 1850 through his influence every Northern Whig Senator voted against the Fugitive Slave law, and only three Northern Whigs in the House of Representatives voted for it.—Thus did he aim his first blow at the institution of slavery and throw the weight of the whig party in favor of his policy of "circumscribing slavery within its present bounds."

In 1852 his friends and followers controlled the Baltimore Convention which nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency. Their efforts defeated Daniel Webster and Millard Fillmore before that body. These men, who in trying times had shown themselves true to the constitution and just to the South, were set aside by the whig party, to give place to Seward's favorite, Gen. Scott. A man it is true brave and distinguished as a military leader, but "the candidate," as the Petersburg Intelligencer, a whig paper which afterwards supported Gen. Scott, declared, "the candidate consecrated by the imposition of such hands as those of their Right Reverences, Seward, Johnston & Co.," and who, in the language of the Fayetteville Observer, another leading whig paper, was an available candidate only because "the support of the Seward faction makes it so."

Thus again did Seward triumph and bring up the whole whig party, with a few exceptions, to the support of Gen. Scott. Thus did he use them as the "agency and the only agency of circumscribing slavery within its present bounds," when he forced them to set aside Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster and adopt the man of his choice.

Finally, when the Nebraska bill, granting Southern men equal rights in the Territories, is brought forward, Seward, true to his policy "of circumscribing slavery within its present bounds," arrays himself against it. His strength has increased since the last struggle. He has got recruits from the South. Out of 74 whigs in the House of Representatives but 17 voted for this bill. NOT ONE NORTHERN WHIG VOTED FOR IT, AND SIX SOUTHERN WHIGS VOTED AGAINST IT. Seward rules the whig party. His star is in the ascendant. Every single whig from the North went with him against the Nebraska bill, and he has got an accession of Southern strength from the Federal Whig camps of this State and Tennessee. He is stronger than when the Fugitive Slave law passed. How long would it be until a Whig Administration under his direction would circumscribe slavery within its present bounds?

Rather Singular.

We understand that Mr. Woodfin denounces the statement, made upon the authority of Gen. J. G. Bynum, that he *dodged* the vote on the extension of the Central Road West as a "*d—d lie.*" Quite a religious and comely way of getting out of a difficulty.

But at the same time that Mr. Woodfin makes use of this language, *he admits that he was in the Hall of the Senate at the time the vote was taken on this amendment, and the Journal shows that his name is not recorded on either side.* He says that he may have been talking to some one at the time and may not have heard his name called, and thus excuses himself for not having voted on a measure of so much importance to the people of the West.

Was he talking to any one when the Free Suffrage bill came up? No. He suspended his conversation and *voted against that bill three times, and his vote killed it.*

Was he talking to any one when the amendment of Mr. Bower was proposed, subjecting Banking capital to the same tax as that now imposed on the capital of private individuals? No. He was wide awake to the interests of his patrons, the Banks, and voted for them, against the people.

Was he ever found talking to anybody when it was necessary for him to record his vote against Thos. L. Clingman for the U. S. Senate? No. He was always at his post, ready to assail that favorite of the people he now wishes to represent, and doing all in his power to keep Mr. Clingman out of the Senate of the U. States.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Woodfin was very attentive to his duties whenever an occasion offered for him *to give a vote in direct opposition to the will of his constituents.* When it was necessary for him to give a vote which they wanted him to give, he was, according to his own admission, *talking to some one and neglecting his duty.*

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

The Federal Court.

At the late term of the Federal Court, held in this City, the United States' Attorney, Mr. Dick, after looking into the matter, announced his purpose not to prosecute Mr. John B. Woodfin any further, and on the trial of James Johnson for forgery he called Mr. Woodfin to the stand as a witness. We hear from every one that he acquitted himself in the most creditable and praiseworthy manner. His account was clear, minute and candid.

Mr. Woodfin having claimed it, a jury was empanelled in his case, before he was called to the stand as a witness as above stated; and the District Attorney declared that he was satisfied of his innocence, and should offer no evidence against him. The jury returned a verdict accordingly. On this the Counsel of Mr. Woodfin stated that with the permission of the District Attorney they would say, that Mr. Woodfin was a man of most excellent character, and that they were satisfied that every man who had witnessed the trial was convinced of his innocence of any offence legal or moral in the transaction; to which the jury, who were men of high character and excellent sense, responded that they were so satisfied.

The case of Johnson was argued at considerable length, and the jury returned the verdict of not guilty in about ten minutes.

We give the presentment by the Grand Jury of the Federal Court of the late resistance to the law in Boston:

The Grand Jurors of the U. S. District Court for the District of North Carolina, having concluded the business before them, think it proper not to adjourn without calling public attention to the fact, that without a single exception the laws and treaties of the United States, within this District, have been so faithfully observed and executed since the last term of the Court, that they have not found any violation of the same on the part of any of the citizens of this District. No citizen of the State of Massachusetts, in particular, or of any other State, has been insulted, or delayed, or defeated, in the assertion of his rights, or the recovery of his property; nor have they found any combination or unlawful assemblage to defeat the supreme law of the land. The peace and dignity of the Union have been so secure, and obedience to law, so universal and spontaneous, that, never for an instant has a recourse to any other power, than the calm decision of the proper Court, been found necessary.

In melancholy contrast with this happy condition of affairs, they present the recent outrages within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court of the District of Massachusetts.—Within the last few weeks, a citizen of Virginia named Suttle, having invoked, at Boston, the aid of the U. S. Court for the recovery of his property, using only such means as are provided by the Constitution, and a law made in pursuance thereof, has been subjected to ruinous delays and expenditure, while for the purpose of constraining him to abandon the constitutional rights involved therein, at the same time the territory of the District of Massachusetts, a groundless and malicious prosecution has been instituted against him. Nor is this all. For, obtaining at last, by the judgement of the proper officer, possession of his property, and attempting to return with the same to his own State, an armed mob, in open day, have obstructed his return, and attempted forcibly to rescue it from his possession. In this gross and treasonable violation of the laws of the United States, many persons reputed and believed by us, to be of standing and respectability in that community participated, and a gross murder was perpetrated, upon the body of one James Batchelder, an assistant Marshall of the United States, while in the discharge of his sworn duties, and executing an order of the said Court.

Circumstances like these, frequently occurring there, have seriously impaired the confidence of the people of this District in the administration of justice in the District of Massachusetts; and while they admire the promptness and energy with which Franklin Pierce, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, has met the occasion, they cannot but regret that in the District of Massachusetts, the laws of the country have to be upheld by the exhibition of military power. And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, take leave to return to the President their thanks and the thanks of the people of this District, for this important service to the whole country in maintaining Law and Order within the District of Massachusetts, and congratulate him and the country that while from the indications the present condition of things in this District afford, no military force will scarcely ever be needed here to sustain the law—among the people of North Carolina, without any aid of U. S. soldiers, there will always be found a standing power, sufficient to vindicate the majesty of the laws, and to punish treason to the Constitution whether committed by individuals, or by bodies of men, however numerous, powerful, or fanatic.

N. G. RAND, FOREMAN.

Eli Yates,	John H. Clarke,
M. Williams,	E. H. Morgan,
Evan H. Morgan,	Jos. B. Stone.
Jos. H. Cook,	J. H. Yarborough,
G. M. Lewis,	C. Monroe,
Alfred Boykin,	W. M. Blackwood,
G. W. Fooshef,	James Fuller,
T. McCracken,	Wm. B. Mason,

WILLIS WHITAKER.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Terrible Shipwreck—over seven hundred peruvian Soldiers drowned, etc.

Advices from Lima to the 11th. ult., inform us that the Peruvian transport Mercides, bound from Casma to Callao, with eight hundred troops on board, struck a rock near the mouth of Casma harbor, and went down almost immediately, drowning Capt. Noel and seven hundred and thirty-one of his countrymen. The government steamer Ramac rendered every possible assistance, but without effect.

NOW FOR THE PICTURES.

MR. KEEN, the celebrated Daguerrean Artist, has just arrived in town with by far the richest stock of materials and implements ever seen in this country. He comes recommended not only as a superior Artist, but also as a gentleman of high standing and respectability. Call at the Temperance Hall and examine his work and materials. Advertisement next week.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Small Fry.

Why does not President Pierce resign? we sometimes mentally ejaculate, on reading some of the furious onslaughts of the small fry newspapers. We are really afraid that if some of the paragraphs should meet his eye, he would forthwith disband his cabinet, and retire to private life.

They are so truthful; so magnanimous; the wit so *cutting;* the satire so scorching; they are marked with such able pens, and exhibit such sacred views. Poor President! What shall he do? Whither shall he turn? On every side he beholds his enemies swarming like a cloud of Locusts. On this side a huge Congressman, with more belly than brains, belabors and berates him. On that, a rampant little editor, frantic at thought of not being appointed to a lucrative station, pours out his vials of wrath, and is wonderfully chagrined that the world do not stop its daily revolutions, and listen to him. But mother Earth, like the moon when the little dog barked at her, 'goes right on.' But what has the President done to create such a tempest (in a Tea Pot?) What monstrous fraud has he palmed off on the people? What glaring forgery has been perpetrated under the patronage of the Administration? The fact is this: The President is too honest to suit the opposition. He has organized an able, and above all, an honest cabinet. He has appointed good officers, and dismissed bad ones.—He has lashed off that crowd of filthy vampires which hang around the skirts of every administration, and live on the dirty work of corruption. These righteous deeds has he done, and more. He refused to appoint James Gordon Benett, Esq., Editor of the New York Herald, the man who has been cow-skinned a half dozen times, and indicted for slander on sundry occasions, Minister to France, thus warding off a black stain from our national honor. He dismissed Green C. Bronson from the collectorship of New York, because he was getting rather too large for his breeches, and appointed an honest man in his stead. Aye, and more than this. He has set his veto on a system of wholesale plunder by Congress, in regard to the public lands. He has taken some decisive steps to avenge the insults heaped upon us by Cuba, and has declared his determination to protect the rights of an American citizen in Foreign Countries. And now let us analyze the nature of the opposition. He is denounced by the remnant of the Whig party, for the simple reason that he is a Democrat. He is traduced by the New York Tribune, and the clique of abolitionists, because he is a lover of the Constitution, and is not an advocate of the higher law doctrine. Moreover, he does not recognize the right of a Northern Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery, and does not think it in accordance with the principles of the Christian Religion for slaves to murder their masters. The New York Herald slanders him because that aforesaid Editor, and chief-cook and bottle-washer, was not appointed Minister to France. This is the prime moving cause of his opposition. He could no doubt have obtained the office of bootblack, which is more in accordance with his tastes, and which he is better gifted by nature to fill. The balance of the opposition are actuated by motives somewhat akin to these.—Some of them oppose the administration, because they were not elected government Printers; some because they were not appointed Postmasters; some because they have nothing else to write about; and some because the President does not bow before the inspiration of their columns, and forthwith *subscribe* for their papers, and indite them a complimentary letter on the same. On the whole, they are small fry, and are fast rendering themselves more contemptible, if such a thing is possible. The Administration will survive them, the President will hardly resign; neither will he write them complimentary letters; neither will he appoint James Gordon Bennett Minister to France, but like that aforesaid moon, though all the little dogs in christendom may bark at him he "will go right on."

Anderson (S. C.) Gazette.

Designs of Napoleon.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald entertains a suspicion quite derogatory from the fame of that honest gentleman, Louis Napoleon, based on the formation of the camp at St. Omer, which is generally, and we suspect, notwithstanding the correspondent's suspicions, rightly supposed to be a counter demonstration to the hostile attitude of Prussia:

"So when men ask, as both French and English are found to do, what means this gathering of armies at St. Omer, so close to the English cost, is it for Prussia, or is it to garrison Great Britain while her troops are in the East? The answer is, the Emperor only knows. In vain with sparkling eyes and animated gesture men discuss the singular position of England at this moment, divested of her coast guard, her fleets and her armies, in a manneer unprecedented in her history, and aver that she lies, with all her treasures, lamb-like sleeping in security, while overhead an ominous eagle hovers with its broad pinions, mighty to swoop if he will and carry off his prey. The answer is, the Emperor is in solemn alliance with England, and has pledged his word! And furthermore the wisest deponent knoweth not. But suppose this word to be broken and absolution to be asked from the nation—and such things have happened before—or suppose the death of Napoleon the Third and a change of policy! It is certainly, in the opinion of many Frenchmen, a curious position for cautious Albion to place herself in."

A Terrific Storm.—On Saturday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock, a terrific storm, accompanied with hail, visited the section of country adjacent to the South Pacolet, (about fourteen miles northwest of Spartanburg,) ranging northwardly, about four miles in width, and extending some twelve miles towards Rutherfordton.

Our informant, a gentleman from the immediate neighborhood, states that the destruction to property, including crops, must be very severe—stock, fencing, houses, timber and a large machine house, measuring from 30 to 35 feet, sustained much damage; the latter being removed some 150 to 200 yards and crushed. The crops and gardens have been totally destroyed. As yet, we have not learned of any loss of life. The hail, which literally covered the earth, was of the largest size—a great quantity as largee as a common fowl egg.—*Spartanburg Expaess.*

The man that was struck with an idea is likely to recover.

Invitation to Prayer.

Come, let us pray; 'tis good to feel
That God himself is near;
That while we at his footstool kneel
His merey deigns to hear,
Though sorrows cloud life's dreary way,
This is our solace—let us pray.

Come, let us pray; the burning brow,
The heart oppressed with care,
And all the woes that throng us now,
May be relieved by prayer;
Jesus can smile our griefs away—
O glorious thought! come, let us pray.

Come, let us pray; the sin-sick soul
Her weight of guilt must feel;
But, hark! the glorious tidings roll,
While here we humbly kneel;
Jesus will wash that guilt away,
And pardon grant—come, let us pray.

Come, let us pray; the mercy seat
Invites the fervent prayer,
And Jesus ready stands to greet
The contrite spirit there:
Then come, dear friends, this is the way
To him who loves us—let us pray.

The New York "Church Journal," (Episcopal,) has a scorching review of Bishop Ives' Book, in defence of his going over to Rome. The Editor says:

"There is an eye of personal piety and deep conscientiousness, and abundance of solemn and startling appeals, a liberal use of exclamation points, frequent mention of 'yearnings, a 'desolate heart,' &c., all which is of no sort of consequence whatever, unless upon the supposition that weak nerves and a weaker will, add strength to weak arguments; or can make a false representation of facts, to be true history. For ourselves–we must say it, though with pain, we place no great reliance upon them, even as genuine expressions of feeling. * * * * * *

Unstable as water, he rolls uncertain from one horn of the dilemma to the other, with hankering and yearnings of morbid nature which make him ever uneasy, ever seeking for something to cling to, as one destitute of any capacity for receiving strength in himself.—Without ability beyond the collection of incompatable, incoherent and unscrupulous fragments from others, to which only the untempered mortar of exaggerated personal feeling gives even the appearance of unity; this work would be in itself, worthy only of contempt. The unhappy antecedents of its author soften the feeling from contempt into pity."

A Model Charge.—The following amusing incident transpired at the Spring term of the Circuit Court of St. Croix county, Wisconsin. The Judge of the Circuit Court, lately in session at Hudson, Wisconsin, gave a charge to the jury on a certain action tried before him, which excited considerable merriment in the Court at the time. The action was to recover the value of certain liquors sent from below and consigned for sale to the defendant. Evidence was given on the part of the defendant to show that the brandies, &c., were made of forty cent whiskey, and drugged at that, whereat the Judge was very indignant, and charged the jury very nearly as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: Pure, unadulterated liquor is a wholesome and pleasant beverage, and as far as the experience of the Court extends, conduces to health and longevity; but a bad article of liquor, gentlemen, or what is worse, a drugged article cannot be tolerated; and if dealers from below will send up into this beautiful country, so blessed with the smiles of the benignant creator, such a miserable quality of liquor as the proof shows this to be, in this court, gentlemen of the jury, they cannot recover.

Vanity of Life.—The following, from a late speech of Mr. Benton, is a touching exhibition of the folly of political ambition:

"I have gone through a contest to which I have no heart, and into which I was forced by combination against life and honor, and from which I gladly escape. What is a seat in Congress to me? I have sat thirty years in the highest branch of Congress, have made a name to which I can add nothing, and I should only be anxious to say, what has been gained? I have domestic affections sorely lacerated in these latter times; a wife whom I have never neglected, and who needs my attention now, more than ever; children, some separated from me by the expanse of oceans and continents, others by the slender bounds which separate time from eternity. I touch the age which the psalmist assigns as the limits for manly life, of all which I have seen the vanity. What is my occupation? Ask the undertaker, that good Mr. Lynch, whose face, present on so many mournful occasions, has become pleasant to me. He knows what occupies my thoughts and cares; gathering the bones of the dead—a mother, a sister, two sons, a grand child; planting the cypress over assembled graves, and marking the spot where I, and those who are most dear to me, are soon to be laid."

Singular Incident.—A German known as Dutch Charlie was recently murdered in Colorado county, Texas. As the body was surrounded by people, an Irishman proposed that those present should successively place their hands upon the body of the deceased, believing according to an ancient supposition used by Sir Walter Scott in St. Valentine's Day that whenever the murderer touched it the wounds would commence bleeding anew. The suggestion was acted upon, and, says a correspondent of the Richmond (Texas) Inquirer, as soon as a man named Hildebrant applied his hand the blood began to flow.—Hildebrant was arrested, and shortly afterward committed suicide by hanging himself.

The Boston Riot.—Rev. Theodore Parker, the Boston politician and abolitionist, when asked to subscribe funds for the purchase of Burns, the fugitive, replied, that he had "*nothing to subscribe but bullets and brains.*"—As he failed to produce the bullets at the proper time, it is nothing more than reasonable to suppose that he is not encumbered with a superfluity of *brains!*

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.

Baltimore, June 16, 1854.

Twenty-three slaves escaped from Grant county, Kentucky, on Tuesday night last, and took passage by the underground railroad for Canada. Nine slaves from Boone county also escaped to Cincinnati.

Worcester, Mass., June 15, 1854.

One of the most destructive conflagrations ever experienced in this city took place last night. Twenty of the first houses in the centre of the town were burned to the ground.

Among the ruins is the great Merrifield Factory, which employed an immense number of hands, and upon whom the disaster will fall most heavily, as the majority of them were totally dependent on the establishment for the means of subsistence.

The total loss, it is estimated, will amount to a quarter million of dollars.

Copper Mines.—The Copper and gold mine excitement is raging in Lumpkin county, Ga. The Dahlonega *Signal* says that a mine of copper, has been sold recently for $10,000, and that three new gold veins have been discovered near that place, and are being successfully worked by a N. Y. Company. There are several other copper and any number of gold mines in the same county.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

☞ During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. McLane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANES CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Sold by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS OF THE Male Academy, will take place in the *Methodist Church*, on Friday, 23d inst., beginning at 9 o'clock A. M.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

June 22d, 1854.—1t

$350 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been Represented to me that JAMES SHELTON (son of Roderick) and TILMAN LANDERS, both late of the County of Madison, stand charged with the murder of Drury Norton in said County; and that the said James Shelton and the said Tilman Landers have fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the aforesaid James Shelton and Tilman Landers may be apprehended and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of *Two Hundred Dollars* for the arrest and delivery of the said James Shelton to the Sheriff of Madison County and *One Hundred and fifth Dollars* for the arrest and delivery of the said Tilman Landers to the Sheriff of the same County.

DESCRIPTION:

James Shelton is described to be 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 33 years of age; weighs about 160 pounds. Has sandy colored hair and usually wears dark whiskers; complexion rather fair and face marked by the burning of powder.

Tilman Landers is described to be about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high about 25 years of age and weighs upwards of 150 pounds; has light red hair, fair complexion, and when spoken to has a down cast look.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] at the City of Raleigh, this June the 6th, A. D., 1854.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor:
Sam'l F. Adams, jr., *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, June 22, 1854. 4w.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of Polly W. Alexander are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by *Mr.* Osborn; where I will be found at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call.

W. J. ALEXANDER, *Adm.*

June 22, 1854—tf.

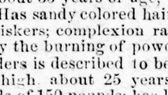
TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

ON THE 2nd DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, AT the Court House in Morganton, we shall proceed to let out to the lowest bidder, the contract for building a Bridge across the Catawba River at or near McDowell's Ford. The plan and specifications will be made known on that day; or can previously be examined by application to Mr. Sudderth, one of the Bridge Commissioners residing in Morganton. Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
Jno. PARKS,
Jno. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C.
22d June, 1854—tf.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.



TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand, and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hoes, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

DENTAL NOTICE.

S. C. PARSONS, M. D.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM NEW YORK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Asheville and vicinity, that he may be seen at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.

He will perform any operation on the Teeth and Gums, in a style not surpassed by any pretender of the art in the universe Teeth inserted on gold plate or roots, in the neatest manner without pain.

Painful and tender Nerves cured and plugged, immaterial what size or situation the cavities may be. Children's Teeth, however irregular they may be, can be adjusted and placed in due form.

From seven to sixteen years of age, the Teeth should be examined by a Dentist every four months; and if parents would leave it to the Dentist, to perform what operations were necessary, they would have good Teeth for life.

Those who have large and tender Cavities, and given up by other Dentists as lost, please call, and it will be proved by occular demonstration that they can be saved. The most difficult Teeth and Roots extracted with as little pain as possible.

From thirty-three years constant practice he trusts to give perfect satisfaction.

N. B. The Sight restored without the aid of Glasses.

Reference, by permission, to Valentine Mott, M., D., Thomas Boyd, M. D., T. Kennedy, M. D., H. Bostwick, M. D., James McNaughton, M. D., of New York; and W. L. Hilliard, M. D., Asheville.

☞ The most approved Teeth Powder and Brushes for sale.

Also Mineral Teeth and the celebrated Female Powders. June 8, 1854.

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, for Buncombe County, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on Tuesday

The 11th Day of JULY next,

the lot in Asheville, belonging to the heirs of SAMUEL FLEMING, deceased, including the STORE HOUSE occupied by Smith, Baird & Vance; and also the

DWELLING AND OUT HOUSES

at present occupied by James L. McKee, Esq. The area of the whole lot is something over an acre. The lot commands the Court House square, and is one of the most eligible for business in the place.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, June 8, 1854. tds

Re-Opening of Big Ivy ACADEMY.

MRS. EMILY BAGOT FOULDS, grateful for the extensive patronage already received, will (should no unforeseen circumstances occur) resume her tuitionary labors at the Academy on Big Ivy on the 5th June, 1854.

Having for twelve years been a constant teacher in England, and presided over an Academy of 100 pupils, her services in this country are, as might be expected, fully appreciated by all who know her.

The Branches taught at her school will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition and Elocution.

MR. FOULDS purposes, at leisure hours, teaching a few of the best grammar scholars Phonography, or the art of writing by sound.

Boarding at $1 per week at respectable and established houses.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON
vs.
JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.
Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, Joseph R. Howarth, is a non-resident of this State, therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next. Witness, Jas. Nichols, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1854. J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. Neilson
vs.
Joseph R. Howorth.
Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1854.

J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Hardware, Queensware,

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little "*niceiosities*" to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of

Smith, Baird & Vance.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854 with the following Board of Officers:

Rev. J. M. Carlisle, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

———— Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

Rev. E. W. Chanceaulme, Professor of Mathematics and History.

Mrs. B. L. Chanceaulme, Assistant in English Branches.

Miss Angelina Bishop, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

Miss Lizzie Carlisle, Principal of Preparatory Department.

————Professor of Music.

Mrs. M. A. Hilliard, Assistant in Music.

Miss Mary Boyd, Assistant in Music.

Mr. David Taylor and Lady, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extras* though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, *to all holders of scholarships or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years $40 00; for 10 years, $60 00; for 20 years, $100,00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30,00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13,00, $17,00, $21 00, $25,00, and $30 00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30,00, and Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, each $20,00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10,00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2,00, and for the use of Guitar of $1,00 Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2,00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1,50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one-third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

June, 1st 1854.

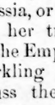
CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N.C.



William L. Henry having become sole proprietor of this well known watering place, takes this method of announcing to the public, that the House will be open for the reception of visitors the 1st day of June next. Having fitted up the house and furnished with new and elegant furniture, and having provided himself with polite and accommodating servants, he hopes by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his guests to give general satisfaction His table shall be furnished with the very best the country affords.—While his stables are large and commodious, will be supplied with grain and provender and attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers. A first rate band of music will be in attendance all the time. In short no pains or expense will be spared to render a sojourn at the springs pleasant and agreeable, and the proprietor hopes by unremitting attention to the comfort of his guests to secure a continuation of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the springs; assuring all who may visit the Springs for health or pleasure that they will find the accommodations at least equal to what it has heretofore been.

He deems it unnecessary to say anything in regard to the Medicinal qualities of the Sulphur Springs, as they have been so long and so favorably known, and their healing virtues tested by hundreds and thousands who have visited them in years past.

A comfortable hack with safe horses and an experienced driver, will run daily between the Springs and Asheville, affording those who may arrive at Asheville by stage a certain means of going and returning from the Spring at pleasure.

WILLIAM L. HENRY.

June 1, 1854. 1m.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st. 1854.

Wanted,

At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 13, 1854.

EAR AND EYE!

DEAFNESS, Partial or Total,

ENTIRELY REMOVED.

DR. ALSOPHERT begs to call the attention of those suffering from a total or partial loss of the hearing to the following facts He treats diseases of the middle or internal Ear with

MEDICATED DOUCHES.

Such as is practised in the Infirmaries of Berlin, Leipsic, Brussels, Hamburg, and St. Petersburg, and lately by the most distinguished London Aurists, with the most wonderful success; indeed, it is the only method that has been uniformly successful. The best proof of the efficacy of the treatment will be a reference to nearly

Nine Hundred Names,

Residents of the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, *who have been restored to Acute Hearing*, and not a single, solitary case, to our knowledge, did we fail to effect either a partial or a total restoration of the Hearing, when our advice and instructions were faithfully and punctually adhered to. Many who could not hear the report of a pistol at arm's length, can now hear a watch beat at the distance of four feet.

In cases of mucous accumulation in the Eustachian Tube and Tympanum, Inflammation of the Mucus Membrane, Nervous Affections, Diseases of the Membrana Tympani, commonly called the "Drum," or when the disease can be traced to the effects of Fever, Colds, the use of Quinine, Mercurial Medicines, Gathering in the Ears in childhood &c., Dr. Alsophert's treatment stands pre eminent. Where the Auditory Canal is dry and scaly, with little or no secretion, when the deafness is accompanied with noises in the ear, like falling water, chirping of insects, ringing of bells, rustling of leaves, continual pulsations, discharge of matter, or when, in stooping, a sensation is felt as if a rush of blood to the head took place, when the hearing is less acute in dull, cloudy weather, or when a cold has been taken, this method of treating the disease is *infallible.*

IN DEAF AND DUMB CASES

my experience warrants me in saying, that if the hearing was at any time good, very much can be accomplished. In the Deaf and Dumb school at Leipsic *out of a class of 14, I succeeded in restoring Four to acute hearing.* Dr. A. begs respectfully to state, that in those cases he undertakes he *guarantees* a successful result, complete restoration or such a marked improvement as may be perfectly satisfactory, if his remedies are faithfully applied and directions adhered to.

Applicants will please state their age, duration of disease, if matter issues from the external passage, if there are noises in the Ears, state of general health, and what they suppose to have been the cause of the deafness. When the hearing is restored it is expected that those in easy circumstances will pay liberally.

All diseases of the Eye successfully treated by the application of Medicated Vapors, &c., an infallible and painless tacatment for di-eases of the Eye, Acute or Chronic-Cataract, Specks, Inflammation, Film and Weakness of Vision, Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, &c., &c. To the astonishing and gratifying results of this treatment, the child, the youth, those of mature age, as well as those far advanced in life, all bear testimony to its wonderfully renovating, healing, and soothing effects.

Medicines, Apparatus, &c., will be sent to any part at my own expense.

Address DR. ALSOPHERT, Broadway, Office 422 1-2, near Canal street New York.

Five Dollars—Consultation Fee.

County papers please copy for 4 months, and forward Bill with copies of paper.

June 15th, 1854.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Asheville Livery and Sale Stable.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the large Brick Stable formerly attached to the Eagle Hotel, will keep on hand several

ACCOMMODATION HACKS, BUGGIES, AND EXTRA HORSES.

He has the best Ostler in the country.

He will also sell stock, horses and mules, on commission. Persons living at a distance in the country would do well (if they have stock to sell) to place them in his stable, it being the most public place in town. He has also grass lots for tired or sick horses. Charges shall be reasonable.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the subscriber would say to his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is much better prepared to accommodate than heretofore.

He may be found at all times at the Eagle Hotel or at his office second door below the Post Office, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Persons at a distance desiring accommodations may rely on their communications meeting with prompt attention.

A. PORTER.

May 11 1854.

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

ANDREW HEMPHILL, adm'r.
vs.
THOMAS L. HEMPHILL, and others.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Andrew M. Hemphill, Benjamin C. Hemphill, and James Morris and wife Elizabeth, are non-residents of this State and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of McDowell, at the Court House in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1854, then and there to answer plead or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro-confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, clerk of said court at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1854, and in the 78th year of our Independence.

A. M. FINLEY, cl'k.

June, 15th. 6w.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell now opening at S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, de lains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c., &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, *Who can sell the cheapest?* This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handk'fs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c.

We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage.

Asheville, April 13, 1854.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Receiving and Forwarding
GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.
H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.
L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

Hoe & Co's Patent Ground Saws.

THE Subscribers manufacture from the best Cast steel, Circular Saws, from two inches to eighty inches in diameter. Their Saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly from the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or backed, and produce a great saving in timber.

They also manufacture Cast Steel Mill, Pitt and Cross cut Saws, and Billet Webs, of superior quality; all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.
R. HOE & CO.,
29 and 31 Gold-street, New York.

☞ Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, with this note and fordward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisment.

May 4, 1854.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpe bags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.
MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.
Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candles, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.
April 7.

Saddlery, of every deseription, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.
April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisling of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmith's tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty-one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.
JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.
Wm. R. Baird, Sec.
December 31, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil.
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hestitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, — Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony than was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon — Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.
(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Sept. 8, 1853. y1

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

DR. ROGERS'

Liverwort & Tar,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION.

LOOK AT ITS

Unparalelled Success!

The above distinguished Cough Medicine is carrying all before it in Lung Complaints. In all sections of the country it is constantly performing Cures which astonish even Physicians themselves. Look at the high character and standing of the names which vouch for its unrivalled healing power. H. Cox, M. D., late Professor in the Medical College at Cincinnati; W. J. Richards, M. D; Hon. Judge Morse; Hon. Judge Wm. Burke, for more than 20 years Post Master of Cincinnati; R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn., John A. Collins, Esq., Proprietor of the Temp. Organ and General Agent of the Grand Division of the Sons of temperance of Ohio, Wm. H. Levison, Esq., Editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus at N. Y., Thos. C. Faulder, Esq., of Albany; Rev. H. Wiseman, Rev. R. Hoyt, N. Y. City; and we could name hundreds, aye thousands of others who testify from personal experience, that it has cured them and their friends in some cases after all other remedies had failed. Such men never make such statements, unless convinced of their truth beyond the possibility of a doubt. Read a few of the letters.

Extract from a letter from F. E. Cory, to H. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 137 Second street, New York.

SPARTA, June 30, 1849.

Dear Friend Stewart.—I have been home now just two months. When I last saw you I had but little hopes of ever getting any better. But I have now the pleasure of thanking you for recommending me to take Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. I got a dozen bottles of it and took home with me, determined to make a fair trial of it, as I had done with everything else. I had only taken four bottles of it, and I must say it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. On my first taking it, it increased the expectoration and raised a great deal of bloody matter from my Lungs. But that has now ceased, and so has my cough, nearly. I cough but little now, and expect soon to be entirely free from it. I consider it an invaluable medicine, and shall recommend it to all who are afflicted with a Cough or Diseased Lungs.

* * * * * * *

I let a young lady who had the Consumption, and had bled a good deal from the Lungs, and doctored several months with our Physician, but grew worse, have one bottle of it, and it cured her. It acted almost miraculously in her case.

Your sincere friend F. M. CORY.

BLEEDING AT LHE LUNGS CURED!

☞SEE HOW PROMPTLY IT ACTS!☜

Statement of Mr. A. Lang Barker, No. 388 Pearl street, N. Y.—A few days before last Christmas I was taken unwell, and soon commenced bleeding freely at the Lungs. I called in a Homœpathic Physician, but his medicine did not seem to help me. I read your advertisement, and thought I would try Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. Before I had taken up the third bottle, my bleeding had stopped, my Cough was gone, and I felt well as usual. My health is now good. I consider it is a most excellent medicine, and cordially recommend it to my friends [This statement was made to the Proprietors, March 12th, 1850.]

CIRCULARS, &C.

As no ordinary sized advertisement can fully explain the nature and merits of this article, the Proprietors have published a new Circular, giving the history of this Medicine; the description, nature, &c., of its principal ingredients; the effect they are designed to have upon the Lungs and Liver, and a copious reference to the persons, who have been cured by it—giving their names and residences even to the street and the number.—Those who are troubled with a Cough, or whose Lungs are in the least affected, are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one of these Pamphlets. It can be had gratis, and will well repay a perusal.

SCOVIL & MEAD,
111 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Wholesale General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co. Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. June 8.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do, plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail, of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

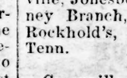
former mail rider on route No. 3964 from Franklin N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened, and money was stolen, about the first of December, 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty*, dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER, *P. M.*,
Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin, February 23, 1854.

WAGGONERS, HO!



THE subscribers have now on hand One Hundred Thousand Pounds of GOODS, and are constantly receiving more, to be forwarded to different points, viz:—Hendersonville, Flat Rock, Asheville, Waynesville, French Broad, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Shufordsville, Warm Springs, N. C.; Greeneville, Jonesborough, Newport, Parrottsville, Caney Branch, Warrensburg, Limestone Springs, Rockhold's, Cato, Rheatown, and Paint Rock, Tenn.

GOWER & SINGLETON.

Greenville, S. C., March 23, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains; &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Building Committee, respectfully invite the attention of contractors and mechanics to the following specifications for a new Court House to be built at the county-seat of Madison County: The building will be 40 feet in front and 53 feet deep, two stories high. The lower story will be 10 feet clear between the joists, and the upper story 14 feet.

Proposals will be received on the 24th of June next, at the residence of A. E. Baird, Esq., Further particulars and specification will be given at that time.

JNO. E. PATTON,
J. J. GUDGER,
J. J. McELROY,
EDOM K. BROWN,
R. F. FARENSWORTH, } *Com.*

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, as the business *must* be closed.

E. L. TRIPLETT.
GEORGE GOODLAKE.

Asheville, April 24, 1854. 3t.